A REPUBLIC OR A MONARCHY.

The French Elections Held Yesterday With That as the Real Issue.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE EFFECTED

French Aeronauts Demonstrate the Possibility of Successful Warfare by Balloons-Sale of Blooded Stock---Riot at Belfast,

The French Elections. Parts, via Havre, August 1 .-- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-To-day, in accordance with the French constitution, the provinces fulfilled their triennial duty of electing 1,412-that is to say, half of their "concillers generaux." Great hopes and fears have been aroused by the event in the rival monarchial and republican camps. The elections have an extreme importance, as the conseillers, besides being ocal magnates, have a voice in the elections for the French senate. The voting is watched with keen anxiety. The royalists are eager to hail the brightest success of a growing movement in favor of the monarchists. The republicans, on the other hand, are equally eager to interpret even a trifling gain as a symptom of the stability of existing institutions. The monarchist victories of last October have made the republicans cautious. They have taken a hint from the anti-Gladstonites. All groups, both radical and mode-

rate, have joined hands in the FIGHT AGAINST THE COMMON FOE. Linterviewed the editors of a number of representative newspapers to-day. M. Cornely, the ardent royalist editor of the Gaulois and Le Matin, said: "The elections are of grave import, though they may not have any Immediate results. They are a test of the drift of universal suffrage. Despite the influence of government officials, we hope the royalists will gain sixty to eighty, perhaps a hundred seats. The political gulf stream lies in the direction of conservatism. I believe in the eventual triumph of the mon-

archy.' Citizen Massard, one of the chief editors of the socialist Cri da Penple said: "We expect little change in the position. The republi-

WILL HOLD THEIR OWN. Maybe they will even gain a few seats. The socialists-whom, please, don't count in with the anarchists-are making great progress in France. Republican cause, we have made great sacritices and have withdrawn our can-

didates in many places."

M. Galle, secretary of the moderate republican l'Evenement, said: "According to reliable reports the republic should maintain its positions or win a few seats. Although by deserting their fiag the monarchists are prudently palming their candidates off under the disguise of conservatives, they see the country won't stand monarchy at any

E An editor of the Pays, Prince Jerome's organ, rather nervously professed to have no idea which way the elections would go. He did not seem to hope much good would occur to the Bonapartist cause in any case.

Mr. Charles Laurent, chief editor of the Opportunist Paris, said: "I see no cause for FEAR OF A REPUBLICAN REVERSE, at it is lucky that the letter of General Boulublished till to-day. It woul have harmed us."

Lastly, in the absence of Senator Hebrard, director of the Temps, the recognized ministerial organ, I saw Mr. Schiller, his lieutenant, "The political issue before the country to-day is much clearer than it was last October," he said. "The question republic or monarchy. to this, we do not expect any serious loss. At the most the loss cannot exceed a hundred seats, and Boulanger's lobby will only harm himself. This loss of one hundred seats would hardly affect the general political situ-

NO MARKED CHANGE. August 2-1:30 a. m .- The results of the elections are coming in very slowly. So far there is no marked change in the balance of

BATTLING BY BALLOONS. French Aeronauts Make Successful

Experiments With Torpedoes. LONDON, August 1 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE |-M. l'Hoste, the famous French aronaut, has been all day the lion of the hour, more than Salisbury. He and M. Joseph Mangat, a young astronomes of Paris, have made from Cherbourg to Otten ham, a suburb of Northern London near the Alexandria palace, the most successful baloon voyage ever made, and of a character often predicted but never before realized. The æronaut had determined that he could construct a balloon which could be directed near the point of intended arrival or be utilized to drop torpedoes. His balloon, in view of the latter idea, was named the "Tarpilleur." It was fitted with gear of l'Hoste's invention. Both voyegers wore the uniform of the French navy, blue, braided with gold, and the tri-color overhung the basket.

THE START MADE. Having made the customary preparations for inflation and ballasting, they left Cherbourg, in the midst of the shouts of a vast concourse, about sunset. Little apprehension was felt there because of the confidence in l'Hoste, who is secretary of l'Academic d'Acrostation Meteorologique de France, and who had once before crossed the channel in his balloon. The substance of his story was thus told by him on being inter viewed:

THE AERONAUT'S STORY. 'I intended and hoped to arrive at Finsbury Square at the top of the street running north ward from the bank of England. I decended, however, about five miles north of it. My gear worked pretty well, in about a twelve hours' journey, coming northeastward in a pretty straight line course. My main object was, however, not so much at experiment to prove the power or accuracy in steering as to prove the possibility to maintain an equal attitute above the waves in crossing the channel or any ocean, and particularly to test the possibility of keeping in direct view a vessel over which to drop torpedoes.

HOW HIS RIG WORKED. My rig tor preserving my attitude, which I tried to adjust at about forty eight metres or one hundred and fifty feet, was a platteur or 300ker pipe, by which, or reaching the waves. re could draw up water to be used for ballast, counteracting the condersation a rarefaction of gas which so often obliqes balloons to shoot upon. This platteur has the effect of making the balloon, as it were, captive, modi fied by a small sail. Although it worked excellently until the Isle of Wight was reached. when the baloon shot up. But as was used again in the Solent, and at this point and near the Isle of Wight we successfully dropped tiny torpedoes over the small craft

NOT SUCCESSFUL IN STEERING. Please remember that land ballast, once over, is gone, but water bailast is within con trol. I cannot claim success in steering for currents favorable to the point of destination. I sailed over St. Paul's dome, wanting to drop in the artillery ground, not far off, but was compelled to continue a few utiles northward. This water ballast was first sug-

gested by the celebrated Gower. The baloon came down quietly about half past 6 o'clock in the morning, at a point in the marshes about a few hundred yards distant from Tottenham Station, on the Great Eastern railway. A rush was made toward it, some bathers not walting to dress them-

DROPPED IN A DITCH. As they were running up the bank of the river Lea the car dropped into what is known as the "Black Ditch," and if it had remained there the aeronauts would have found themselves in a place far from comfortable. The ballast was thrown out and the balloon rose, but not many feet. The gas was let out and the balloon again came down. Caught by a gust of wind, however, it was carried toward the river and the sand bags were emptied once more. The balloon arose and nearly came in contact with the telegraph wires on the poles by the side of the river, and weich were escaped by a rapid discharge of sand. The next attempt to descend was perfectly successful, the car alighting on a piece of marsh free from any QUITE A COINCIDENCE.

In the immediate vicinity lived Mr. Corswell, a member of the balloon society, who made the aeronauts his guests, with a better breakfast ballast than water or sand. The afternoon Paris papers, this instant received, make much of this success, and take warlike as well as scientific views of it. The Gaulois says: "The voyage which has been so happily accomplished is certain to make a great noise in the scientific world. M. l'Hoste had with him miniature torpedoes which he dropped successfully on the forts and arsenals over which the balloon passed in approaching the shore. One can easily divine what impression will be produced in Engand by this novel experience. Its success and the nature of the results possible have something about them calculated to be dis-

COULD WIPE OUT ENGLAND. "What security will there be for their sland if it can be thus reached ay way of the air? They know, to be sure, that an army cannot be transported to England in baloons, but the fact that their island is no longer inaccessible constitutes for the English a vertible danger. It is demonstrated that their posts are no longer secure from attack. If the torpepoes of M. l'Hoste and Mangot had not been harmless ones the effeet they would have produced is incalculaole. From the day when their ports can be destroyed from above, how will these islanders protect fheir cousts and repel invasion? This very serious question will hardly fail to to be discussed in England where they are so sensitive concerning the defense of the

SALE OF JERSEYS.

Mr. Blythe's Herd Auctioneered Off at Low Prices.

LONDON, Aug. 1 .- [New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE,]-One of the greatest sales of Jersey cattle ever announced In Great Britain, as regards breeding, took place at Mr. James Blythe's new farm, Blythewood, about thirty-two miles from London. They were exposed for sale without reserve, excepting five choice animals, two bulls and three cows, the winners at most of the leading English shows, at the prohibitory price of 250 guineas each. Mr. Blythe is one of the partners in a large firm of wine merchants. He started farming six years ago under the guidance of the principal of his firm, who founded not only the Dairy society of Great Britain, but the Shire Stud Book society. For a long time it had been well understood that the London supply of milk came from the cows described as mongrels, crosses be tween the Short Horn and Hereford breeds predominating. As far back as 1821 an at tempt was made to introduce Jerseys, which then included in the title of Aldernevs and Guernseys, but down to the last twenty years the little milk maker of the orehard's island had not succeeded in establishing herself among the metropolitan dairymen. A large number of these to-day journeyed to Blythewood through the pleas ant valley of the river. It was considered

THE PRICES WERE LOW. About 1 o'clock the Duke of Marlborough drove on the ground, accompanied by his steward. Very soon afterwards he was followed by Lady Brooke, formerly the heires Miss Maynard, accompanied by her husband. who is heir to the earldom of Warwick. She drove four bright bays before an old time drag into the reserved paddock. It is hard to say whether the action of her animals or her skill in handling the ribbons was the most admired. Lord March, who is a great agri culturist at his Welch and Irish seats, joined the company. This included nearly all the breeders of dairy stock in England. Lord Brooke presided at luncheon in a large barn. where over four hundred persons were present. The toasts customary to all large English sales were proposed. The absence of any United States breeders was alluded to, and the fact that the bought directly from the Isiand of Jersey instead of from the best main-

land stocks brought from Jersey Into Great Britain was commented on.

OPENING THE SALE. The sale was started with a plain looking cow, but said to be one of the best bred in the bord. Only very ordinary prices were realized for some time. The reserve prices seemed to check the sale. Auctioneer Thornton, the Tattersall of farm yard animals, found his sand glass, which measures the auctioneer's discretion in England, run out before there was any bid for the reservations. But when some tender-eved thoroughbreds. not reserved, were brought into the ring, a brisk competition at small rising bids set in, the Duke of Marlborough, the Earl of Abingdon and Lord Brooke, seemingly urged by his wife, who from time to time expressed her admira-

tion for the many beautiful and docile ani mals, bidding. But in no case did the prices rise to what is called high, and the sand glass was repeatedly held up to allow bidders to make up their minds. The total for fiftythree Jersey animals realized \$8,640, being an average only of \$163 each. The anctionee expressed himself satisfied, but Mr. Blythe the owner, who doubtless was the best judge. seemed disappointed, because for many choicer animals exposed he had received

larger private offers. AMONG THE CHIEF BUYERS was the Duke of Marlborough, who is founding a Jersey herd at Blenheim, while he is auctioning his pictures; also Mr. C. W. Tindall, well-known in America as a Short Horn breeder. The average prices were not much above those for dairy cattle and far under the prices réalized at several great Jersey sales a few years back. All the animals had sentimental names, which the auctioneer rolled on his tongue: "How much for 'Rosy,' or 'Sweeter Secret,' or 'Derby Dalsy,' or 'Olivia, or 'Bell American?' " The farmers doubtless recognize the names of some af the sires, such as "Longueville Beau," "Jersey King," "Wolseley's Giory,"

A BIG MILK YIELD. I was informed that one little animal in the herd had, between February 1 last and the first of the present month, yielded 501 gallons that made 282 pounds of butter. The prices serve to indicate great agricultural depres

sion, because Mr. Blythe's herd is admitted to be as highly bred to Jersey cattle as any to be as highly bred to Jersey cattle as any on the channel island or on mainland.

STARTED FOR AMERICA. Ireland's Lacrosse Team Leaves for

the United States. QUEENSTOWN, August 1.—| New York Her-ald Cable—Special to the Ber.]—The lacrosse team chosen to represent Ireland in the matches with the United States and Canada left here to-day on the Exuria. The members of the team are in the best of health. Your correspondent interviewed Macdonald, who said: "Most of us have already played in America. Our first match takes place on August 10 on Staten Island. We left Belfast Friday night, when a large gathering was present to witness our departure, and showers of rockets were fired as our steamer left the quay. We have permission from Captain Cook to train during the voyage on the promenade deek in the early hours of the morning, when the passengers are below. These extreme measures for training would not be resorted to, but as our first match takes place immediately after arrival, we don't wish to be caught napping. We hope return early in September."

BLOODTHIRSTY RIOTERS.

Orangemen and Catholics Have a Serious Tussle-Military Called Out, Belfast, Ireland, August 1 .- Serious riotng took place here last night and to-day. A band of music yesterday marched to meet a party of protestant Sunday school children, who were returning from an excursion. The crowd that accompanied the band groaned at a number of catholics who were assembled on Carrick Hill. The latter replied with stones and the others retaliated, Wild rumors spread throughout the city and a large mob of Orangemen gathered. The police tried to disperse the crowd but their efforts were useless and the Orangemen continued to increase. The mob attacked and wrecked a large tavern owned by a Catholic named McKenna. The police frequently charged the mob but were repulsed with stones, The rioters then wrecked a number of houses believed to be inhabited by Catholics. They uprooted the payement and fired volleys of stones at the police. The latter were ordered to fire buckshot finally

finally ordered to fire buckshot and the command was promptly obeyed. A boy named Knox, who was going on an errand was shot dead. Many persons were wounded, some of them seriously. The riot had now reached such proportions that it was deemed necessary to call out the militia. The rioters were apparently awed by the appearance of the soldiers, and soon dispersed to their homes. The fighting was renewed to-day, and the police were again compelled to fire on the mob. Many of the rioters were wounded. Subsequently the mob wrecked several buildings and the military were again summoned. Many policemen were badly cut by missiles thrown at them by the rioters. Forty-six arrests have been made. The police and cavalry are patrolling the streets.

Evictions Must Be Suspended. LONDON, August 1 .- An exchange of views among the Parnellites has led to a decision to give the government time to prepare an Irish bill, but the Parnellites will demand a measure for the suspension of evictions. Owing to the fall in prices numerous tenants in Ireland are in arrears and are unable to pay their rents. If the introduction of the Irish bill be postponed until spring the landlords will, in all likelihood, resort to wholesale s unless restrained from doing Mr. Kloson's position, as president of the liberal federation, is menaced by his acceptance of a baronetey. Chamberlain and his followers are delighted at the situation. They ridicule the idea of a baronet being at the bead of a dangeratic energy. he head of a democratic caucus.

THE CROP OUTLOOK Indications of Great Damage to Both

Wheat and Corn. CHICAGO, August 1.—The following crop report will appear in this week's issue of the Farmers' Review: The prolonged and serious drouth which has materially shortened the spring wheat crop and caused a serious menace to the corn crop was partially broken this week, copious rains having fallen in Kansas and portions of Missouri. The injury which corn has sustained cannot vet be determined from reports. Fully one-third of the counties of Illinois, Misouri and Kansas report that corn, while showing the effect of the drouth, has not yet been seriously injured and will make a ine yield if rain should come in time. The remaining counties report more or less injury, the tenor of the reports being very disouraging, declaring that not the fields have already the flight and predicting not exceed one-half the ordinary yield. The out-look is reported especially gloomy throughout the entire corn belt for all late planted corn. One-half of the lowa counties report that serious injury has already befallen the corn fields and that the yield for the state will fall short of an average by from 25 to 40 per cent. In Ringgold and Warren counties corn does not promise one-half an ordinary yield. The corn outlook in Minnesota is more favorable, with prospect of an average yield with ontinued rains.

In Wisconsin the tenor of the reports does

not indicate to exceed two thirds of an ordinary yield. In portion of the state there has en no rain for six weeks and all crops are In Ohio, Indiana and Michigan the outlook still favorable for an average yield of corn. In Faribault, Mower, and Meeker counties, in Minnesota, the reports indicate a better wheat yield than predicted in the various re-ports, but the remaining countles indicate that the total yield for the state will exhibit a material shortage. In Houston and Sher-burne counties less than half the usual yield is indicated. Har-vesting is progressing rapidly in both Minnesota and Dakota. In Minnesaha

both Minnesota and Dakota. In Minnehaha county and Bon Homme counties, Dak., wheat is threshing out twelve to fifteen bushels to the acre. In Faulk county one-half the crop was cut for fodder.

In Nebraska and Iowa the wheat yield will be considerably short of an average. Reports indicate a very short flax yield and in the eptire western and northwestern belt the outlook for the potato crop is very poor.

PARSON DOWNS' SENSATION. A Church Member Confesses to Adul-

tery With His Prosecutor. Boston, Aug. 1.-To-day Rev. Mr. Downs nade the first of his long-promised sensaional disclosures in defense of his character. and the affair is likely to prove a ten days' wonder. At his regular meeting in Bumstead hall a long series of resolutions were read reviewing the call of Downs to the church, the revival he inau-gurated, the efforts of Deacon Joseph Story to secure his removal, the prosecutions of the pastor and the longsuffering of the latter in his efforts to secure a reconciliation. The resolutions then expel Deacon Story, on the ground of adultery and his failure to prove his innocence of that charge, as he promised he would do. In con-nection with the resolutions an affidavit was nection with the resolutions an affidavit was read from a female member of the church, confessing to improper intercourse with Deacon Story. The affidavit asserts that death would have been preferable to this confession and the publicity and trouble that will follow, but that it is made because Deacon Story is at the bottom of the persecution which Downs has endured. The woman appeared before the meeting of the church two weeks ago and made a confession. Addresses were made in her behalf. A number of prapers were offered and she was forgiven.

James Wilson and E. A. Younglove, of Deadwood, are in the city.

Colored Troops Fought Nobly and Successfully Matthews' Confirmation.

MAD HENNEPIN SUPPORTERS,

They Swear at the House by Using an

Old Saw-Cleveland Will Stop Appointments -- Washington Matters. An African Democrat Bounced,

WASHINGTON, August 1 .- [Special Teleram to the BEE. |-"Mathews reminds me of the Massachusetts democrat Conkling used to tell about," said ex-Senator Blanch K. Bruce to-day. "He didn't want any more of them to grow because they might become influential." Mr. Bruce was talking about the colored lawyer from Albany, Matthews, and his rejection as register of deeds to succeed Fred. Douglas. Matthews attributes his defeat to the work of the colored man who now holds office here, or who did. Ex-Senator Bruce is still one of the leaders of the colored republicans, and he said to the BEE corres-"It was not because the colored people

worked against Matthews that he was defeated, but because they did not work for him. He preferred to stand alone, like the Massachusetts democrat, and having won, be very high in his party. I don't know him and only heard of him once, and that was when he once went out of his way to speak against me at a banquet in New When he answered York. toast of "democracy," it was all addressed against me as register of the treasury. The trouble with Matthews is that he is inexperienced in congressional matters. He never had any show for confirmation, and it was known all along that he would only get about twelve votes. I don't believe a word of the story that Fred Douglas or Lynch of Mississippi fought him, but I will say that had Matthews gained the friendship of Douglas, Lynch, and, I may say, myself, he might have fared better. A man can't have too many friends, you know. Douglas don't care particularly about the place. He will hold on, of course, but he was just as ready to go."

When asked what he thought was the true reason for Matthews' rejection, Mr. Bruce said with a smile, that he did not know, Just then Matthews himself passed by, but the ex-senator and the rejected recorder did not speak. It is generally thought that Mr. Bruce had a great deal to do with the rejec-

Matthews explained his rejection to the BEE correspondent after Mr. Bruce had walked away, as due to the work done against him by Douglas and other office-holders, "I do not know if Bruce was with them or not." said Matthews," but just let Fred Douglas deny it and I will bring forth papers to show his work, not only that he worked against me, but that there was six colored office holders fighting me. One of them holds a \$1,600 place. Why, I was sent for by them to come here last December. I want to show up Mr. Douglas' part of the work. I don't care particurlarly for the place. I have a good law practice in Albany. Will the president renominate me? I can't say. I don't know what he will do. You will hardly believe me when I tell you that I have not seen the president since the inauguration. I did not ask for the place of recorder of deeds, and don't know what he will do. I had seventeen votes for me, all the democrats but two. They were Senators against him by Douglas and other officewill do. I had seventeen votes for me, an the democrats but two. They were Senators Dolph and Mitchell, of Oregon, Blackburn, of course, voted against me because he was instructed to do so. Delegations came here from Albany against me and the senators from my state, of course, led the republicans

against me."

RIVER AND HARBOR JOBS.

Fhe friends of the Hennepin canal were very sore last week over the treatment of their project by the house. They threatened, to use mild language, to keep congress here "till sheel friedge over" if it falled to provide for this great water way. The father of old father Hennepin is said to have turned over in its grave in utter abhorence of the furious and furiose Springer and the no less irate and irrascible Murphy. If a canal is not a river and barbor, what is it? This was the burden of their song, but they failed to convince, not because the canal scheme is not of infinitely more importance than the numerous mili streams and trout creeks provided for in the bill, but because the members who had sebill, but because the members who had se-cured their share of the spoils for their dis-tricts did not want to endanger the bill by

making it too heavy.

"Of all the river and harbor bills that have been devised by the ingenuity of log-rolling committees," said a member to-day, "this year's bill is the worst. It is true it provides for some of the great rivers and harbors, but it is full of schemes and jobs, and the amount of money that will be wasted under its provisions, (if it ever becomes a law) upon unnecessary improvements, is estimated at \$5,000,000."

NO SUMMER APPOINTMENTS.

"It is a mistake that will cause a good deal of charrin, I can tell you, to suppose that there will be many changes in the offices this summer and fall," said a southern senator this morning after visiting the white house. "Has there been any definite understanding about this matte?" I inquired.

"Well, yes," was the reply. "The presihas just told me that he did not propose, after this iong, wrangling session of congress, to worry over making appointments, when they could do no good other than to help in the campaigns of congressmen and senators. Every appointment, said the president, 'from this time on, except cases of emergency, resignations will be for political advantage, and will do harm among people who have the best interests of the government at heart. One thing is sure, and that is that Mr. Cleveland will not be found around here this snammer or next fail, nor around here this snamer or next fall, nor will his assistants, making appointments. So far as he is concerned he is going to take things easy and will not cause himself any worry about offices."

HOW DISSENTIONS RUIN BUSINESS.

The closing days of this session of congress will remain memorable in the minds of those who have taken part in them on account of the lack of interest evinced. Instead of the rush and clauner for the passage of scores of measures there has been shown an indifference that it as remarkable as it was rare. The contentions within the ranks of the majority in the house on account of differences of opinion as to tariff, internal revenue, etc., early in the season created an apathy which made it almost impossible to enact in the season created an apathy which made it almost impossible to enact anything of a substantial character. Then the feeling which has existed between the effect executive and the majority in the senate has placed a barrier between that body and final action. Whether the changes in the next house bring about a majority for the republicans or democrats, a better condition of affairs is expected to exist then. The domocratic majority will be small at best, and a small majority closes the ranks against dissensions and insures better work and more of it than where the majority is large. Should the republicans have the house, as the indications suggest, they say they will see now much legislation they can pile up before the president.

PRENTER BOUNDS TALKS,

pile up before the president.

PRENTER ROUNDS TALKS.

Public Printer Rounds, in speaking of his resignation to the president, said to-day that a verbal tender of his position to the president was made when the new administration came into power, but by request he held on until other and more satisfactory arrangements could be completed. "I have been treated with the utmost fairness by the president," said Hounds, "and if I had been a democrat instead of a republican from the ground up no greater courtesies could have been extended to me. From the best of my information the next public printer will be Mr. Hogers, of Buffalo, a thoroughly practical printer, and one who was foreman of the Commercial at Buffalo when I was sticking type in the same city forty years ago. Extype in the same city forty years ago. Ex-Treasurer Wyman, who, by the way, is now at the head of one of the leading banks of Omaha, worked a hand press in the same office with me when we were boys in Buffalo.

There will be little or no friction for the next public printer to overcome, for I flatter my-self I have put matters in good shape and everything is running as smoothly as could be wished.

sen I have put matters in good shape and everything is running as smoothly as could be wished.

THEIR SUMMER TRIPS.

With the close of the present session of congress in sight, the president and his cabinet are making plans for their annual vacation. The president will go to the Adirondacks this year, taking very much the same route he did last. Mrs. Cleveland will go with him and will enjoy the trip just as much as her husband does, excepting, perhaps, the rougher parts. Bayard will remain here several weeks after the adjournment of congress, and then will take his family to a quiet place on the coast of Delaware, not far from Wilmington. Manning, as everyone knows, has gone to Watch Hill, R. I., to stay all summer. The family of secretary Endicott is away and the secretary will join them at his summer cottage on the Massachusetts sea shore in about a fortnight. Mr. Whitney has made no positive plans as yet. The posimaster general will go home to Madison to repair some political fences and perhaps build new ones. He would like to succeed Philetus Sawyer as United States senator from Wisconsin. Mr. Lamar will put in some work in what is supposed to be his vacation. He intends making a tour along the southern border of the Indian reservation and thence will go to the northwest. Mr. Garland says the deer are getting ripe out in Arkansas and he proposes to investigate the fact from his country seat. Hominy Hill, twenty miles from Little Rock. Colonel Lamont has matured no decisive move, but will visit his former home in New York, but may put in a week or two at some quiet watering place. He has an invitation to White Sulphur Springs he would like to accept, and may go there for a week's visit.

BRIEF MENTION.

To-day's Capital says: "The subscription

BRIEF MENTION.

To-day's Capital says: "The subscription list to the monument fund of Assistant Engineer H. S. Elzifer, who was accidentally killed at Wakefield, Neb., recently, is rapidly increasing. Assistant Engineer Bennington has charge of the fund.

W. P. Brady, wife and little daughter, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, who have been on a visit to Mr. Brady's mother and sister in this city. to Mr. Brady's mother and sister in this city, have left the city, accompanied by their niece, Miss Helen Finkel, for a short vacation at Stony Creek, near New Haven, Conn.

WORK THAT MUST BE DONE Before Both Houses of Congress Can Adjourn.

WASHINGTON, August 1 .- Conferences upon the sundry civil appropriation bill met in the room of the senate committee on appropriations at 10 o'clock this morning and remained together until 6 o'clock this evening, when they adjourned to reassemble at 9 to-morrow morning. The meeting of today was unexpectedly harmonious, the last previous meeting having been characterized by obstinate assertions of determination on both sides not to surrender the points at issue and by many emphatic and somewhat personal expressions of opinion. The impressioe prevails to-night that a brief session to-morrow morning will result either in an agreement upon all the points in difference or a conclusion to report back the disagreement upon a few reserved points for further instructions, with the probabilities in favor of an entire agreement. The most troublesome of the remaining points of difference is found in the proment. The most troublesome of the remaining points of difference is found in the provisions for the coast survey. The concessions made by the respective sides to-day are said to be about equal to εach other in amount. The conferees upon the deficiency bill will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning with the prospect that their work will be ing with the prospect that their work will be completed during the day. The measure has a great many amendments, which fact entails considerable labor upon the conferees, but it involves no important question of principle and is therefore not likely to create a dead-

lock.
The conferees upon the river and harbor and fortifications bills will also probably hold meetings to-morrow, but the outlook for an agreement upon either is not paomising. Whatever the result may be, however Whatever the result may be, however, it is believed that a quorum cannot be held together after the sundry civil and deficiency bills are disposed of. The surplus resolution, the Northern Pacific forfeiture bill, the bill to repeal preemption and timber culture laws interstate commerce bill and naval establish ment bill are the most important meas-ures of general legislation now in conference and the impression prevails that all but the last named will tall to become laws at this session. It is the general belief to night that the session will end not later than next Thursday, and possible on Wednesday. The first business in each house will be to listen to and dispose of the conference reports nest business in each house will be to listen to and dispose of the conference reports whenever they are ready. The senate will probably devote one day to executive business, and the remaining time, it there shall be any, to the vetoed pension bills and miscellaneous calendar. It is possible that the house may to-morrow reach and act upon the senate amendments to the Mexican pension bill and Brooklyn public building bill, under suspension of the rules. If the oleomargarine bill is signed to-morrow it is doubtful if a quorum of the house will remain after the formal announcement is made.

RAMPANT FOR WAR. All Texas in a State of Ferment Over the Outrages.

DALLAS, Tex., August 1 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE. | - Governor Ireland's letter to Secretary Bayard, denouncing the slow ness of the state department in the Cutting and Rasures matter, is approved all over Texas and has had the effect of intensifying the war spirit by affording it quasi authority for its exercise. Meetings in approval of the governor's action were held last night in various parts of the state. In this city at noon a fife and drum band, followed by a crowd bearing a United States flag, paraded the streets. Thousands of men, white and black, turned out, and for nearly an bour the city presented the appearance of being in the hands of a mob. To-night idflammatory addresses were delivered on street by the mayor and a half dozen others. Whatever may be the merits of the case, a noint is nearing at which it may require the use of the United States army to prevent the use of the United States army to prevent the invasion of Mexico from the Texas border.

A letter was exhibited here to-day from a well known ex-contederate officer, who says he only awaits the moral backing of Governor Ireland before taking the field with a force which he believes can, in a few days, be swelled to 10,000 men.

The other side of the case, which has but fav adverted in Texas is that the Mexican

few advocates in Texas, is that the Mexicans are more sinned against than sinning, and that the present war-like symptoms will have the effect of delaying the commercial annex-ation of Mexico to the United States, to the great delight of European merchants doing siness in the former country.

RECEIVED WITH HONORS. San Francisco Welcomes the Veter-

ans With Open Arms. SAN FRANCISCO, August 1.—Commmander in Chief Burdett, G. A. R., and staff arrived this afternoon. The reception tendered him was in all respects worthy of the occasion. He was met at the very landing by a reception committee and escorted by delegations from George H. Thomas and Lincoln posts to headquarters at the Occidental house. A despatch received to-night states that General Logan and party passed Winnemucca, Nev., this afternoon and will arrive to-morto-morrow. Nearly two thousand G. A. R. members arrived to-day, and to-morrow's trains will bring in the remainder of those expected. The arrangements made by the reception committes are working admirably and everything indicates that the encampment so far as the comfort of the visiting members is concerned, will be a complete success. Decorations of the buildings and streets, with the exception of the grand arch on Market street, which will be mished to-morrow, are completed, and present a very line apdearance. Although the official festivities do not begin until Tusesday, the city is to-night en fete. Gayety on all sides prevails eral Logan and party passed Winnemucca,

Nebraska and Iowa Weather. For Nebrasks and Iowa: Fair weather and stationary temperature.

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. Omaha Still Holds Up Her End With

Large Increase. BOSTON, August 1,- (Special Telegram to the BEE.)-The fc. owing table compiled from special dispatches to the Post, from the managers of the leading clearing houses in the United States, shows the gross bank exchanges at each point for the week ending July 31, 1886, in comparison with those for the corresponding week in 1885,

	CITIES.	CLEABINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
	New York	\$ 489,117,599	11177	7.0
S.	Boston	70,796,679	27.1	
	Philadelphia	50,556,676	25,5	revers:
SI	Chicago	45,100,000	23,9	
1	St. Louis	15,988,777	26.8	
	San Francisco	19,761,475	16.2	
ч	Baltimore	10,035,574	5.8	
	Cincinnati	9,250,000	26.7	
	New Orleans	7,235,766	4.2	
- 1	Pittsburg	3,598,000	5, 2	
-	Kansas City	4,528,928	14.6	
91	Providence	3,811,800	7.	
8	Detroit	8,619,264	41.4	
3	Louisville	3,502,003		7.9
8	*Denver	3,482,116	25.1	
vi i	Milwaukee	3,404,000		
	Omaha	3,194,340	67.7	
9	Minneapolis	3,194,849	83.9	
5	Cleveland	2,476,926	23,1	
3	Columbus	2,304,079	32.4	
Viii	Hartford	1,493,185	5.9	
)	Indianapolis	1,382,028	20.5	
	New Haven	1,178,149	5.5	
	*Galveston	1,020,201		
1	Worcester	981,101	15.5	*****
9	St. Joseph	825,000	29,3	
,	Portland	725,000		2.9
	Springfield	717,565	12,7	
ì	Memphis			
1	Peoría		3.4	
ť	Syracuse	469,446		
t	Lowell			
	Total			

Outside New York 262,498,508 *Not included in totals.

THE WEEK IN WALL STREET.] Highest Prices and Best Business so Far this Year. New York, August 1.—[Special Telegram to the Bee.]—A year ago this week every-

thing was on the rise, and the market was advancing under the stimulus of the West Shore settlement. Curiously enough the highest average prices for the year to this time have been reached almost on the anniversary of the maxium last July. There has been none of that active speculation buoyant, apward movement in everything, and the wild rush to buy that delighted the hearts of brokers a year ago, and kept the telegraph wires hot. But the market has been firm every day, with a single exception, when London raised the profits to a degree sufficient to check the advance and depress the market a little without upsetting it in the least. There was nothing but crop news to set it back, and now that these are taken with proper seasoning they are digested without any injury to the stock brokers' system. The biggest hurran has been the Texas & Pacific stocks and bonds. They have yielded first place in the market only once, when they gracefully retired to allow New York Central to come to the fore and resume, for a few hours, its former position of leader. Next in point of interest came New York Central, in which everyone sees an increase in the rate of dividend in the handsome increase in the earnings shown by the reports. London is always ready to this stock on the slightest provocation. and they did so on Tuesday and yesterday until the price was carried up to 110, which is the high line for this year so far. It is imis the high line for this year so far. It is lim-possible to make comparisons with last year, now that the earnings of the West Snore are included, but the gain in net earnings for the first half of the year are only \$175,000 less than the entire fixed charges on the West Shore for the whole year. There will, there-fore, be available for dividends on New York fore, be available for dividends on New York Central stock not only the entire surplus, affer paying its own charges for the year, but the entire net carnings of the West Shore system, which ought easily to amount to as much as 14 per cent on the Central's stock. Erie is ahead of them all, with about 20 per cent more gross earnings, and net earnings more than 70 per cent greater. The improvement on the Grand Trunk is about an equal ratio, and the Bee Line beats them all with an improvement of 50 per cent in net, less than ten in gross. All these things emphasize very strongly what has often been said, that the strongly what has often been said, that the improvement in net results will be propor-tionately very much larger according to the proportion of through business on which the nagin of profit on low rates is so small. The endency of money toward higher rates has continued this week.

OMAHA'S LIVE STOCK.

Railroad Difficulties Brewing on Account of Its Shipment. CHICAGO, Ill., August 1.—[Special to the Bee.]—A local paper says: "There is trouble brewing among the Chicago lines at Council Bluffs that may develope into something serious. Heretofore all of the live stock received at the Omaha stock yards from any of the northwestern roads had to be billed out at ocal rates. Now, the article asserts, the Northwestern has adopted a new policy. whereby it takes out of Omaha all the live stock that goes to that point over the Fremont, Eikhorn & Missouri Valley and the Sioux City & Pacific, carrying them at through rate charges to Chicago. As no other road can get them except at local rates the Northeastern naturally takes all of that particular business. As the Burlington will not allow any other road to haul stock that comes in over the B. & M. at less than local rates, it is able to haul all of its own stock and practically divide with the Northwestern that large share that is delivered by the Union Pacific. Naturally this leaves pretty lean picking for the Rock Island and St. Paul lines, as they are unable to hold shippers under the prevailing methods. A change through rate charges to Chicago. As no other pers under the prevailing methods. A change is demanded and this is another problem for

HEAVY FIRE AT KEARNEY. A Flouring Mill and Machinery Com-

pletely Destroyed. KEARNEY, Neb., August 1 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]—This morning at 1 o'clock this morning the shrill whistle of a railroad engine announced the fire that was bursting out of the Kearney flouring mills. The rain was pouring down in torrents, but the fire was under such headway that nothing could save the mill. Its cost, when new, was about \$20,000, and it was completed only about two years ago. The mill and all the machinery are a total loss. The property belonged t William Beers. There was but about \$1,500 of material in the building. All the flour on hand was stored in the brick warehouse close by, which was saved. The electric light comby, which was saved. The electric light company got the power to run their dynamos from the engines in the mill. The loss to the company is about \$5,000. The fire boys came out in good shape and saved property adjoining that would have gone but for their action and the big rain to aid them.

A Herote Woman's Sad Death. BUTTE, M. T., August 1 .- Judge Arm strong, with his wife, daughter, son and spinster sister, attempted to ford the river with a four-horse-team. The horses became unruly and ran into deep water, spilling the family into the rapid current. None could swim. Miss McArthur, a young lady conducting a cattle ranche on the Upper bun river, seeing the accident, plunged in and successfully saved the son, daughter and mother. Going back for the sister she was seized in a death grip by the drowning woman and both were lost. The bodies were recovered. Miss Mc-Arthur had prospered greatly in her business venture, and was highly esteemed.

TO STOP THE DISCONTENT.

The Canadian Premier Endeavoring to Settle the Nova Scotia Difficulties.

HE PROPOSES A GREAT CHANGE.

The Boundaries of the Provinces to Be Greatly Altered, and the Constitution of the Federation Amended.

Proposed Canadian Changes. OTTAWA, Ont., August 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-A very important movement is on foot in Canada emanating frem the brain of Sir John McDonald, by which it is proposed to wipe out the discontent or secession sentiment in Nova Scotia and permanently consolidate the Canadian provinces into a lasting union. Should the scheme be successfully earried out, it will be a fitting measure with which to crown the last days of the very active public life of the federal premier. It is the reconstruction of the confederation territory and the revision of the deminion's constitution. When the confederation was first enacted in 1867 the provinces were taken into the union, also subsequently, just as they stood in their colonal existence. Some of them were very large and others very small. The growth of the country since 1867 has been very great. The territory of the confederacy now extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and new interests have arisen not contemplated when the British North America act was framed. Hence there has arisen a demand for important alterations in the constitution itself, as well as a change in the boundaries of the provinces. It is proposed to ask the consent of all the provinces to a constitutional convention, to be held in Ottawa early next year, each of the provinces as they now exist to send five delegates to meet with a like number of delegates representing the federate government, for the purpose of remodeling the British North American act, the next draft to British North American act, the next draft to be afterwards ratified by the federate parliament, by each of the provincial legislatures, and thereafter to be submitted to the imperial parliament for its sanction. It is proposed to change the provincial boundaries, doing away with some of the small provinces altogether. Numerous changes in the constitution are proposed. Just how this is going to cure the diseased state of Nova Scotia has not yet been pointed out, although the consolidation of the three provinces named under one legislature would be a great saving of public revenue and proylde means for greater expenditures in necessary public works.

FIGHT AT A FUNERAL. Skirmish in Chicago at Calvary

Cemetery. CHICAGO, Aug. 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The superintendent of Calvary cemetery, T. D. Guinea, has again brought that place of sepulture before the public in very unenviable light, owing to his extremely peculiar conduct. It was supposed after the storm of indignation which his action on Decoration day raised that he would subside a while, but such has not been the case. At little son of the late John Gleason, of the Twenty-third United States infantry, was accidentally drowned in Lake Michigan a day or two ago, and the arrangements for the funeral were made by Mr. Daniel Gleason; an uncle of the deceased child. Gleason formerly owned a lot in Calvary, but had transferred the deed to a relative and was unable to lay his hand on it. He telephoned to the cemetery, however, described the lot, and asked that a grave be prepared, and was informed that it would be in readiness. The funeral services were accordingly held in the city, and a large number of friends of the family followed the remains to the cemetery: Arrived there the cortege was met by Guinea, who Informed Mr. Gleason that the grave had nol been dug that the grave had not been dug and would not be until the deed to the lot was shown; also that unless the deed was produced the body could not be deposited in the cemetery. Gleason and his friends were greatly chagrined at this state of alfans, and Mr. Gleason used some very strong lan-guage in telling Guinea what he thought of him. Guinea resented what Mr. Gleason had to say and ordered the funeral corte_e out of the grounds. Frageholy refused to ground. the grounds. Everybody refused to go and Guine i called in the park police. A general uproar ensued. Guinea and his son fired two shots at the crowd, but fortunately no one was hurt. Mr Gleason, who is a strong Catholic, threatened to have the child's body buried in Graceland cemetery, which is unconsecrated ground, and Guinea fearing perhaps this would involve him in a difficulty with the church authorities reluctantly conwith the church authorities, reluctantly con-sented to let the body be placed in the vault for the present. Gleason is highly indignant and says he will make Guinea suffer for his churlishness. The matter is the subject of much unfavorable comment all over the city.

British Grain Trade Review. LONDON, August 1 .- Mark Lane Express, in its weekly review of the British grain trade says: Unsettled weather and cold nights have retarded crops. Sunshine is needed bodly. Sellers are obtaining on advance of ed is on wheat. In foreign wheats trade is dull and dragging, but prices are maintained. Flour has been dull owing to the large arrivals. Maige was steady. Mixed American spot is rather dearer. Grinding barleys are 3 @c lower. Oats are in fair demand and steady. There were tweve arrivals and one sale, namely, one cargo of No. 1 Californ a which sold at 31s 3d. Three cargoes were which some at one of the cargons were withdrawn and nine remain, three Oregon, three Chillan, one Californian, one Canadian and one New Zealand. Trade forward has been active. Monaay being a holiday there will be no market. will be no market.

Killed by Lightning. DENNISON, Ia., August 1 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-Anna Carey, a teacher, aged nincteen years, living here was killed by lightning at 9 o'clock last night. She was retiring at the time and the bolts came through the roof of the house, causing instend death.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headnehes and dyspersia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." Mais. E. P. Annable, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick head-ache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar.